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day. No new cases have been reported at Tabriz. A quarantine has been established at Djulfa against suspected persons from infected regions.

#### JAPAN.

*Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, July 5, as follows:

Number of emigrants for Manila recommended, July 5, for rejection, 62.

#### MEXICO.

*Reports from Monterey—Inspection of Montemorelos.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, August 3, as follows:

A detailed investigation was made by Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferguson and myself of conditions in Montemorelos, from which place we returned last night.

We found that the records show icterus to be a common cause of death, but curiously enough the mortality from this disease appears to be confined to infants from a few hours to a week or 10 days old. The diagnoses of the cases so recorded were without exception made by the civil judge, a layman, and were based on the account of some friend or relative of the deceased, inasmuch as but a very small proportion of the sick are attended by a physician. During July, 1904, for example, there were in all 38 deaths recorded, and of these only 5 were reported by physicians.

The common occurrence of icterus in the new born, combined with the usual large infant mortality and lay ignorance, appear to be responsible for the large mortuary records.

*Mortality of Monterey for month of July, 1904.*

AUGUST 4, 1904.

During the week ended July 30, 1904, nothing of special sanitary interest occurred.

During the month of July there was recorded in this city a total of 261 deaths in a population (census 1900) of 72,963, making a mortality rate of 42.9 per 1,000 annually. A very large proportion (34.4 per cent) of this mortality was among children under 1 year of age.

The principal causes of death were: Diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract, 75; tuberculosis, 29; pulmonary diseases (chiefly pneumonia), 22; tetanus, 10; hepatic diseases, 6; and malarial diseases, 2. Of the 75 deaths caused by diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract 32 were of children 1 year or less old.

I am unable to learn that any quarantinable disease was reported in this section of the Republic during the month just ended.

Under the direction of the delegate of the superior board of health the sanitary work against yellow fever is being carried on. The fumigation of houses and shacks is being continued.

Examination of the mortuary records shows a fairly satisfactory state of affairs. There was recorded during the month of July just passed a total of 32 deaths. During the corresponding month of

1902 there were recorded 28 deaths, while in July of 1903 a record of 44 deaths indicates the beginning of the yellow fever epidemic. Further examination reveals that in July, 1903, the prominent causes of death were bilious and paludic fevers, whereas neither of these appears in the records for July, 1902 or 1904.

*Inspection of Allende, State of Coahuila.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ferguson reports, August 6, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger, as follows:

I visited, August 5, the city of Allende, Coahuila, returning from there this morning.

The city has a population of 7,000—all Mexicans. The principal causes of death are gastro-enteric and acute infectious diseases in children under 2 years. Of the 16 deaths which occurred in July this year 11 were children under 1 year of age, and of these 8 died without medical assistance, which is about the usual proportion in country districts. There is considerable pulmonary tuberculosis among adults, and it is a rather common cause of death.

For the first six months of the present year the death rate has been about 27 per thousand, as compared with about 19 per thousand for the same period last year. But the same diseases prevail this year as last, except that they are more widespread.

Examination of the records for the months of August, September, October, and November of last year, while yellow fever was raging in Monterey and other points, shows no increase in the mortality rate for that period and no record of anything which could be considered at all suspicious.

The rainfall is very slight, and as a consequence there is no standing water about the city. Water ditches run all through the city, but the water flows nearly every day and furnishes no breeding place for mosquitoes.

During my stay in the city I made search in the ditches and in the only patio I had opportunity to enter, but found no larvæ.

There is a well in nearly every patio, and from these wells the inhabitants obtain their water supply for household purposes, thus obviating the necessity for keeping water standing about the premises in open buckets and barrels.

*Report from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended August 5, 1904: Estimated population, 8,000; quarantinable diseases, none; deaths from all causes, 5. General condition fairly good, but Merida should be considered infected from case reported July 24, and which died July 27, until officially reported free of the fever.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers.	Transit.
July 30	Havana .....	New York .....	98	47	45
30	Telefon.....	New Orleans .....	23	2	4
Aug. 3	Urd.....	New York .....	25	0	0